friends. That may be, It will be notiber any friends. That may be, It will be notiber any friends are the planks in the majority on the fact that the planks in the majority on the Monroe dootrine, on Cuba, on platform on the Monroe dootrine, on Cuba, on platform on the Monroe dootrine, on Cuba, on platform of the majority that the tritioism will defore I do not think that that criticism will defore I do not think that that criticism will defore I do not think that that criticism will defore I do not think that that criticism will defore I do not the value of that suggestion, tract from the value of that suggestion, and to a the continuation of the contract of the contract of platform of platform and to stop there. I do not think it the country, and to stop there. I do not think it the country, and to stop there. I do not think it he country, and to stop there. I do not think it he country, and to stop there. I do not think it he country, and to stop there. I do not think it he country, and to stop there. I do not think it he country, and that the wise, level, clear headed and it hink that if the wise, level, clear headed and it hink that if the wise, level, clear headed and it hink that if the wise, level, clear headed and it hink that if he wise, level, clear headed and it hink that it he wise, level, clear headed and it hink that it he platform would have been differently with the platform would have been differently in the question of greenback currency and rake it legal issue a greenback currency and rake it legal issue and the platform means on the subtile for us to do is to eliminate United this platform means on the subtile for us to do is to eliminate United this platform means on the subtile with his platform means on the subtile with his platform means on the subtile his an attempt at this late day to commit this is an attempt at this late day to commit this is an atte

the bemocratic party of the Government, the issue of paper money by the Government, you say you want a clear and distinct platform. You say you want a clear and distinct platform. You have not got it upon that question. It can you have not got it upon that question. It can also the defended successfully.

"Another auggestion permit me to make. What was the accessity for putting into this platform was the necessity for putting into this platform was the necessity for putting into this platform was the disputed question of the policy and vive the disputed question of the followers of Samuel J. Filled his platform, that the followers of Samuel J. That properly and constitutionality of an income law? and was to was the sasait the Supreme Court of your country? Will some one carried what you meant? Let some one explain that provision. Appliause.] That provision, if it means anything, means that it is the duty of Centrees to reconstruct the Supreme Court of the cantry. It means the adding of additional numbers to that court, or nutting some out of office, or reconstructing the whole court. I will refer to follow any such revolutionary step as that

in follow any sich fevolutionary step as that ferral applicise.] Whenever before in the history of this country has devotion to an income as teen made the test of Democratic loyalty? Sever. Have you not undertaken enough, my coal friends, without seeking to put into this distorm this numerossary, foolish, and ridicums thing? [Applause.]

"What forther have you done? In this platerm you have declared, for the first time in the istory of this country, that you are opposed to one life tenure whatever for office. Our Demoratic fathers, whom we revere in the establishment of this Government, gave our great Judges life tenure of office. What necessity is there or reviving this question? How foolish, how uncoressary! Are Democrats whose whole ites have been devoted to the service of the safe, whose thoughts, whose hopes, ambitions, not apprations all He within party lines, to be river out of the party now upon this new questives out of the party now upon this new questives out of the party now upon this new questives.

introduced bill after bill for the issue of honds for the Nicaragua Canal and other purposes! Laughter.]

"No, no, my friends, this platform has not teen wisely considered. In your zeal for monetary reform you have gone out of the true path; box have turned from the true course. In your anxiety to build up this silver currency you have unnecessarily put in this platform provisions which cannot stand fair discussion. Let me tell you, my irlends, although getting into a siscussion of the bond question probably is somewhat foreign to this subject; let me tell you, my friends, what would be the rondition of this country to-day if the Prestident of the United States, in the discharge of his public duty, had not seen fit to issue bonds to protect the credit of the nation. The Democratic party passed a tariff bill which, unfortunately, has not produced sufficient revenue as yet to meet the necessities of the Government. There has been a deficit of about \$150.000,000 a year. It is hoped that in the near future this tariff law will produce ample revenue for the support of the Government, but in the mean time your greenback currency, your Treasury notes, must be redeemed when presented, if you would preserve the honor and credit of the nation. Where wend the money have come from if your President and your Southern Secretary of the Treasury had not discharged their duty by the issue of bonds to save the credit of the country? [Applause.] Let me call your attention to the figures. There has been issued during this Administration \$252.000,000 of bonds. What amount of money have

cen issued during this Administration \$252,000,000 of bonds. What amount of money have you in the Treasury to-day? Only just about that sum. Where would you have obtained the means with which to have redeemed your paper if thad not been produced by the sale of bonds? Why, my friend Tillman would not have had money enough out of his salary to pay his expenses home. [Laughter.]

"Mr. President, I submit to this Convention that this has introduced into the canvass an unnecessary and foolish issue, which puts us on the defensive in every school district in every state of the Union. I do not propose to deem, for any further criticism of this plat of the control o

## MORE CHEERS FOR HILL.

As Senator Hill returned to his delegation be was cheered as no other speaker had been since the opening of the Convention. The demonstration was at its height when Senasor Vilas ascended the platform to support his New York colleague's argument, and his appearance there was lost sight of in the general confusion. Mr. Hill's progress to his place among the New York delegation was a series of handshaking. Wil-

liam F. Harrity grasped Mr. Hill's hand warml and many others, including Mr. Whitney and ex-Gov. Flower, followed suit. Even after the cheering had ceased it was some time before order could be obtained.

and many others, including Mr. Whitney and ox-Gov. Flower, followed suit. Even after the cheering had ceased it was some time before order could be obtained.

\*\*ENATOR.\*\* VILAS \*\*SPEARS FOR THE MINORITY REPORT.\*\*

Mr. Vilas was applauded as he was introduced. The resolutions of the minority were presented, he said, as a protest against the proposed attempt at party revolution. As a Democrat who had always given a reasonable obedience to the party's dictates he asked a hearing for those whom he represented. The question about to be decided was momentous—painfully so. If the majority persisted in its revolutionary methods, they were sure to meet a fearful pensity. This platform would not produce bimetallism. It was in direct contrast to the platform of 1892, which proposed honest bimetallism. It would shrink, not swell, our currency. The silver dollar, the scheme of allver monometallism, was no now thing to the United States. The act of 1834 was the real Democratic measure; it was created under Democratic leadershim. That was distinctly a gold measure. The gold standard was now accused of responsibility for all the prevailing evils, but it was never so credited when prices rose. Would you, he asked, stop the change of prices, stop enterprise, prevent importation, take from the farmer the reaper and thrashing machine so wheat would rise? Do such things as these, and they would soon relieve you, he said, of this curse of civilization.

Mr. Vilas told of the changes in wayres and prices during the decade just passed. The foreign debt was piedged to be paid in gold, and for every foreign debtor a creditor would be insured—one of our own people. He protested against the assumption that this was a nation of dishonest debtors. [Applause.] In the language of Lincoln, "You may fool solue of the people all of the time." [Laughter and applause.] What was this radical acheme but the beginning of the overthrow of all stability and repose in social order. Perhaps there was a Marat, a Danton, a Robespierre at the hottom of it.

## GOV. RUSSELL'S PROTEST.

GOV. RUSSELL'S PROTEST.

Cheers for Vilas as he concluded were intermineled with cries of "Russell." The young Governor of Massachusetts received a hearty greeting as he began to speak.

The time had passed, he said, for debate on the merits of this issue. He was conscious, painfully conscious, that the mind of this Convention was not and had not been open to convention was not and had not been open to convention was not and had not been open to convention. He knew that the policy which juggled down rights and invaded the sovereignty of States was to be rigidly enforced. But the country, if not this Convention, would listen to their protest. [Cheers.] He spoke, and he had a right to speak, for the Democracy of his Commonwealth. He had seen it in darkest days following the principles of Democracy with an abiding faith, and they lived to see the day when for three successive years they had seen the banners of Democracy triumphant in Massachusetts over the cohorts of Republican protection. This was on great national issues. He did not believe he should have lived to see the day when these great principles would be forgotten in a Democratic Convention, and that they should be invited, under new and radical leadership and a new and radical policy, at the demand of a section on the ground of expediency, to adopt a policy which he and those who thought with him believed meant dishoner and disaster. [Cheers.] Then Gov. Russell paid his respects to Mr. George Fred Williams. He said:

"In these debates I have heard one false note from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. I answer him not in anger, but in sorrow, and I appeal to you, my fellow delegates, and ask, do I or not speak the sentiments of my State? I Loud cries of "Yes."] Do I speak the sentiments of my State the sentiments of my State he serviments of my state? I Loud cries of "Yes."] Do I speak the sentiments of my State he entiments of him produces a sober second thought of the faith [cheers.], where all Democrata will be remitted and go forth to fight for the

Cheer after cheer went up as Bryan of Nebraka, tail, smooth-faced, youthful-looking, leaped up the platform steps two at a time, to close the debate. Banners waved from the free-silver delegations, and handkerthiefs, newspapers, hats, fans, and canes were brought into play by the enthusiastic crowit. At one time, the applause became deafening and could not be suppressed by Mr. Richardson, who was still acting as Chairman. When quiet had been restored Mr. Bryan began speaking clearly and deliberately. He said that the belief in the honor of a righteous cause was stronger than the predictions of disaster. He would move to lay on the table the resolutions in condemnation of the Administration. [Cheers.] This was not a question that permitted descent to personalities. This had been a great contest. Never before had so great an issue been fought out. He sketched the growth of the free-silver idea in the Democratic ranks and told of the real that had been injected into the party contest. The silver men had gone forth to victory after victory, and were assembled now not to condemn, not to pretest, but to enter up a judgment ordered by the peoble. As individuals he said those he represented might payed on New York (Mr. Hill), but they were unwilling to compliment the gentleman from New York (Mr. Hill), but they were unwilling

ing to commilment the gentiuman from NorYork (Mr. Hill), but they were unwilling
to put the the the Democratic party.
[Cheers,] the the Democratic party.
[Cheers,] the claimed for his recole
that they were the equision for poole of Massachusetts came to the people of Nebraska
and asid. "You have disturbed our business,"
Applause.] "We say," he dictation of
Massachusetts." You have disturbed our business,
the people of Nebraska replied to the people of
Massachusetts." You have disturbed our business,
and said. "You have disturbed our business,"
"You have made the words business man." The
man employed for wages is as much a business
man as his employer. [Applause.]
"The farmer who goes out to toll in the morning is as much a business man as the man who
goes on the Board of Trade to gamble in stocks.
[Cheers.] The miner is as much a business man
as the few finantial magnates who, in a back
room, corner the money of the world." [Great
the definantial magnates who, in a back
room, corner the money of the world." [Great
the definantial magnates who, in a back
room, corner the money of the world." [Great
the definantial magnates who, in a back
room corner the money of the world." [Great
the definantial magnates who, in a back
room corner the money of the world." [Great
the definantial magnates who, in a back
room corner the money of the world which oppressed them. "We be go longer, we petition
no more, we defy them."

This denunciation, uttered in Mr. Bryan's
most dramatic manner, was followed by a scene
of wild excitement and cheering which lasted
several minutes.

"What we need," Mr. Bryan continued, "is
an Andrew Jackson, to stand, as Andrew Jackson stood, agai patform is made to catch votes.

We reply to this that changed conditions
make new issues. The principles on which Democracy rests are as everlasting as the hills, but
they must be applied to the new conditions as
they arise. New conditions have arise and we
are strengthin to meet them.

The young the proposition of the Suproposition of the propo

tiently who do not want it at all. [Applause and laughter.]

"If they ask us why it is that we say more on the money question than on the tariff question, we reply that if protection has sialn its thousands, the gold standard has sialn its tens of thousands. [Cheers.] If they ask us why not embody in the plaiform all those things that we believe, my reply is that when we have restored the money of the Constitution all other necessary reforms will be possible, and that until that is done there is no reform that can be accomplished. [Cheers.]

"Why is it that, within three months, such a change has come over the sentiment of this country? Three months ago it was confidently asserted that those who believe in the gold standard would form a platform and nominate and elect a candidate. And they had good reason for the assertion. Recause there is scarcely a State here to-day asking for a gold standard that is not within the absolute control of the Republican party. Mr. McKinley was nominated at St. Louis on a platform which declares for the maintenance of the gold standard that is not within the absolute control of the most bopular man among the Republicans, and three months ago everybody in the Republican party prophesiod his election. How is it to day? The man who used to boast that he looks like Napoleon [laughter] shudders to-day when he thinks that he was nominated on the anniversary of the battle of Waterlou. [Cheers.] He can fampy that he hears in the distance the sound of the waves as they beat on the lonely shores of St. Helson. [Cheers.] Wu this change? Ah, my friends, the change is evident to any one who looks at the matter. It is because no private character, however pure, no personal popularity, however great, can protect from the avenging wrath of an indignat people. The man who would declare that he is in favor of folsting the gold standard on this people, or who is willing to surrender the right of self-government and to place legislative control in the hands of foreign potentates and powers, cannot h

gold." [Tremendous cheers.]

WILD DEMONSTRATION IN HONOR OF BRYAN.

Then ensued perhaps the most extraordinary scene of this extraordinary Convention. As if by the magic touch of a wand delegation after delegation rose in solid phalanx and gave vent to the most enthusiastic demonstration in honor of the Nebraskan orator. Everybody stood up, even the Eastern men, who at first were disposed to remain in their seats. Westerners shouted, waved handkorchiefs, hats, flags, cames, umbrellas, and anything else conspicuous and portable. Deafening cheers rent the air, and articles of every description were thrown high above the surging sea of humanity. The staffs bearing the names of the States were held aloft, with flags and other things on top, and waved to and fro. When that pastime became too tame, led by Delegate Galwood of Texas, nearly all of the sliver States and Territories and some gold States joined in a procession, bearing the State poles, and marched in triumph around the floor. Some of the Eastern States kept their sign staffs in their places and confined their expressions to standing up and giving a mild cheer as individuals. This furore continued for a quarter of an hour, and no effort was made by the Chairman or Sergeant-at-Arms to check its tempestuous progress. Away to the west and borth and south of the platform in the multitude of spectators the demonstration of the delegates was repeated. Hundreds of umbrellas were epened by the superently crazed people. Harmless missiles of paper and other things were hurled through the air on delegates' heads. The remarkable feature of this wild outburst was that its spontaneity was apparent, and it was so much a personal tribute to Mr. Bryan that Eastern delegates who differed with him caught the Infection and joined in moderately. Nebraska's delegation was the cynosure of observation, and the smooth-faced silver champion who had electrified the Convention sat namoved in his seat at the edge of the asile opposite his opponent from New York, Senator Hill. WILD DEMONSTRATION IN HONOR OF BRYAN.

York, Senator Hill.

HILL'S SUBSTITUTE FOR THE FREE-COINAGE PLANK REJECTED.

When some degree of quiet was restored the previous question was ordered on the platform and all amendments. Mr. Hill requested a call of States on his proposed financial plank. At 3:13 P. M. the voting began upon Mr. Hill's proposed substitute for the free-coinage plank. It resulted: Ayes, 303; noss, 626, as follows:

ш	the facility of the control of the control of the control of the	7/25/50			
1	State. Yes.		State.	Yes.	N
1	Alabama	55	New York	73	
1	Arkanana	14	North Carolina.		- 0
1	California	18	North Dakota		
	Cotorato	- 8	Ohio		- 4
1	Connecticut18	757	Oregon		100
ч	Delaware 5	1	Pennsylvania	04	
3	Fiorida 3		Rhode Island		
1	Georgia		South Carolina		- 83
Н	Idaho		South Pakota		
1	Illinois		Tennessee		- 9
Ч	Indiana		Texas		- 3
۱	Iowa		Utah		
1	Kansas	9 1	Vermont		
I	Kentucky	94	Virginia		- 0
IJ		1.0	Washington		- 23
	Maine	- 42	West Virginia.		314
ì	Marriand 12	- 7	Wisconsin	0.4	- 32
	Maryland,	- 2	W INCOMMEN.	*****	
	Massachusetts 27		Wyoming		
	Michigan		Alnaka		
ı	Minnesota 11	2	Artzona.	40.00	
	Mississippi	1.0	Dist. of Column	18. 3	
	Missouri	25.4	Oklahoma		
	Montana		Indian Territor		
	Netiraska	1.45	New Mexico	411 41	
	N. yada	13		-	1
	New Hampshire 8	- 23,	Total	808	6:
	New Jersey 20	4.5			
	One not voting.				
	Mr. Mill said had	ld n	at desice a call	of St	

Mr. Hill said he did not desire a call of States upon his two financial amendments, but he did desire a vote by States on the resolution com-mending the Administration. The second roll call was begun at 3:45.

REPUSING TO ENDORSE THE ADMINISTRATION. The result of the roll call on the resolution endorsing the Administration was announced: Ayes, 357; noes. 364; not voting and absent 9; total, 930. This announcement accounted for all the delegates and was greeted with applicable and hisses. In detail the vote on the Cleveland resolution was as follows:



Mr. Hill's two financial amendments were then voted down viva voce.

Mr. Tiliman rose to sek the parliamentary status of his amendment condemning the Administration. The Chair replied that it was still pending if the gentleman desired to press it. Mr. Tiliman replied that as the fallure to endorse was equivalent to a vote of censure, he withdrew his amendment.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED. At 4:37 P. M. the roll of States was called on he adoption of the platform as reported by the formulated on Resolutions. The result was an-

	nounced: Ayes, 628; tai, 930, as follows:	noes	. 301;	absent,	1:	L
	tai, 930, as follows:	o. S. Nei No.	tate. w York w York th Car th Dal o gon nussiva ode leis th Car th Dak nussiva ode leis th Car th Dak nussiva solution gon ath roming seka nomin tom	rolina cota mia nid nid olina ola ninia,	45 . 18 400 955 0	-
	New Hampshire	4.47		ritory	-	ä
۱	Absent. 1. There was only the	faint	ast an	nlawaa		.,

announcement of this aiready anticipated result, at 4:47 P. M. the Convention took a recess until 8 P. M.

Hod Roles May Run for Congress, CHICAGO, July 9 .- The friends of the Hon. Hod Hotes are bound that he shall not stay out of public life, whether he gets the nomination of the sixteen-to-oneltes or not. They have planned, and announced it to-day, to nominate him for Congress in Iowa in case he shouldn't

the Convention was, if possible, greater, and the excitement intenser, than at any previous meetnominating speeches and of balloting for the There was not a vacant seat outside of the

the hour to which the recess extended. And of tickets was inexhaustible, and as if the ca-pacity of the spacious and magnificent hall could not be put to too sovere a test. The illumination by electric lamps was perfect, but the air was stifling.
The Convention was called to order at 8:30 P.

M. by its presiding officer, Senator White of California, who immediately handed over the gavel to Representative Richardson of Tennes-see, who acted as President pro tem, this evening as well as during the morning session.

It took the Sergeant-at-Arms and his assist-

ants fully ten minutes more to allay the uproar and confusion, and to obtain even a tolerable degree of order, and even that lasted for only s very brief interval, for every moment, on one

the roll of States would now be called, so that nominations of candidates for the Presidency should be made. By an agreement entered into by the friends of the several candidates, the Chairman added, the nominating and seconding speeches would be confined to thirty minutes in length, which time might be used either when the nominations were made or when the State of the speaker was called, Senator Vest of Missouri was the first delegate

ascend the platform, even before the call of States had got further in the alphabetical list

VEST'S SPEECH NOMINATING BLAND,

VEST'S SPEECH NOMINATING BLAND.

Senstor Vest spoke as follows:

Revolutions do not begin with the rich and prosperous. They represent the protest of those who are suffering from present conditions, and whose demands for relief are denounced by the beneficiarios of unjust and oppressive legislation. When a profound sense of wrong, evolved from years of distress, fastens upon the public mind in a free country, and the people are determined to have rediress, a leader is always found who is a platform in himself, and to whom they instinctively turn as the loyal exponent of their hopes.

The people are not iconoclasts, not false to their convictions. They followed Jefferson when he assailed the centralizing and monarchical dectrines of the old Federalists, and was denounced as a communist and levelier by the wealth and culture of New England and New York. They followed Jackson when he took the United States Bank by the throat, and was preclaimed a tyrant and rufflan by the usurers and money kings. They followed Lincoln when he attacked the slave power, and declared that this country could not exist half slave and half free.

The great movement for bimetallism—the free and unlimited colnage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1—and the restoration of silver to its constitutional status is

at the ratio of 10 to 1—and the restoration of silver to its constitutional status is

No sapling chance sown by the fountain. Blooming at Beltane, in winter to fade.

It has come to stay. It is a protest against the wrong and outrage of 1873, when, without debate and with the knowledge of only a few men in Congress, the silver dollar was stricken from the coinage, and the red despot of gold made supreme as to all values. It is a declaration by the free men of America that the United States must withdraw from the conspiracy which was formed to destroy one-half the metallic money of the world, in order to exabilish the shavery of greed and usury more degrading than the tyranny of armed force. It is the storn demand from unrequited toil, hankrupt enterprise, and ruined homes for a change in the money system which for years has brought disaster and desolution.

In this orisis of our country and party we must take no step backward in platform or candidate. We want no uncertain nor doubtful leader, no laggard in peace or dastard in war, no latter-day silver saint, but a grizzled and scarred veteran, who has borne the heat and burden of the day and whese breast is marked from edge of sword and point of lance on a hundred fields.

Twenty years ago the battle for silver was begun in the halls of Congress by a modest, uncretending, brave man, not an iridescent nor meteoric statesman, but of the people and from the people, who has never faltered for an instant in the great struggle. Others doubtief

Give us Sliver Dick, and sliver quick, And we will make McKinley sick, In the ides of next November.

How the name of Bland was received.

The voice of the Missouri Senator, never at any time robust, was quike lost in the vast dimensions of the hall. His mention of Bland's name was followed by only a very slight demonstration of amplaine; not half so lond as the clamor of the delegates fighting their way into the Convention.

Mr. Comatock of Rhode Island complained to the Chair that he had been almost "torn to pieces" in forcing his way in through the force of police. A similar complaint was made by delegates from New York, and instructions were given to the Sergeant-at-Arms to remedy the svil.

The Chairman and the Sergeant-at-Arms appeared to be utterly unable to cops with the situation, and Mr. Vest went on with his speech nominating Mr. Hland. The only part of his speech that stirred the growd was the closing rhyme;

Give us Silver Dick.

And silver quick. HOW THE NAME OF BLAND WAS RECEIVED.

Give us Silver Dick,
And silver quick.
And we will make McKinley sick. And we will make McKinley sick.

This brought down the house, and hats and flags were waved and a great uproar made, which lasted for some minutes. The bandcame to the help of the crowd, striking up "The Battle Cry of Freedom." All the silver delegates rose to their feet, cheered, and indulged in all the usual manifestations of popular enthusiasm, so that what at first was but a faint wave of applause grew into a tumultuous storm, in the thick of which a filand banner was carried through the hall with the motto, "Silver Dick—The Prople's Choice."

A band of music at either end of the hall added to the uproar, while the official band struck up, amid great applause, "The Red, White, and Blue," putting the rival musicians to silence.

By this time there were three handsome silver Bland banners unrolled and carried about with a likeness of the candidate, and the mottoes "Free silver, free people," "One God, one country, one Bland." "Bland is silver's invincible, irrepressible, irrepres

KANSAS SECONDS BLAND'S NOMINATION. KANSAS SECONDS BLAND'S ROMINATION.

The nomination of Mr. Bland was seconded by Mr. David Overmeyer of Kansas, who spoke of him as "an filustrious statesman, peerless, gracious Silver Dick Bland." He lauded Mr. Bland as a man who knew that money which was made from either of the preclous metals was sound money, as tested by the experience and wisdom of all the ages of the past; as a man who knew that the money

THE NOMINATING SPEECHES

Of the Constitution was honest money, that the money which was good enough to pay private debts was good enough to pay private debts was good enough to pay private debts was good enough to pay george Washington when fighting the battles of liberty was good enough to pay George Washington when fighting the battles of liberty was good enough to pay George Washington when fighting the battles of liberty was good enough to pay George Washington when fighting the battles of liberty was good enough to pay George Washington when fighting the battles of liberty was good enough to pay George Washington when fighting the battles of liberty was good enough to pay George Washington when fighting the pay George Washington when fighting the battles of liberty was good enough to pay private debts was good enough to pay George Washington when fighting the battles of liberty was good enough to pay George Washington when fighting the battles of liberty was good enough to pay George Washington when fighting the battles of liberty was good enough to pay George Washington when fighting the battles of liberty was good enough to pay George Washington when fighting the battles of liberty was good enough to pay George Washington when fighting the battles of liberty was good enough to pay George Washington when fighting the battles of liberty was good enough to pay George Washington when fighting the battles of liberty was good enough to pay George Washington when fighting the battles of liberty was good enough to pay George Washington when fighting the battles of liberty was good enough to pay George Washington when fighting the battles of liberty was good enough to pay George Washington when fighting the battles of liberty was good enough to pay George Washington when fighting the battles of liberty was good enough to pay George Washington when fighting the battles of liberty was good enough to pay George Washington when fighting the battles of liberty was good enough to pay George Washington when fighting the

ILLINOIS SPEAKS FOR BLAND.

solution—Bland, Bland, Bland." [Cheers.]

The Hon, J. R. Williams of Illinois also seconded the nomination of Bland, speaking of him as a man who had done more than any other American for the restoration of sliver. He spoke of having served with Bland six years in Congress and of his demonstrated intelligence and statesmanship. It was true that he had not the eloquence of Webster, but his statements of public questions were always clear and able, and his twenty years in Congress had given him an experience which few men had. Obviously hitting at Vice-President Stevenson of his own State, he said that this Convention could not afford to nominate a candidate whose breathless allence on the subject of allver would cast suspicion on their cause. Take Bland and they would not be asked how long he had been a Democrat and what were his views on aliver. Nominate Bland, and no Republican werds of his against Democracy would rise up in this campaign to obili enthusiasm. It had been said they must nominate a man who could get Pepublican votes. He said first of all nominate a man wno could get Democratic votes. [Cheers.]

BRYAN PUT IN NOMINATION.

BRYAN PUT IN NOMINATION.

BRYAN PUT IN NOMINATION.

When the State of Georgia was called Mr. H.
T. Lewis of that State came to the platform and
put in nomination Mr. William J. Hryan of
Nebraska, saying that if public office was a
roward for public services no man merited
such reward more than he. In the late
political contests Mr. Bryan stood among his
neers, like Saul among the Israelites, head and
aboulders above all the rest. "Honor him with
the nomination," he said, "and you will do
credit to the party and earn for yourselves the
plaudits of your constituents and the thanks of
posterity."

A scene which was almost a duplication of
that which attended the nomination of Mr.
Bland, was enacted when Mr. Bryan's name
was proposed to the Convention, The delegations from Georgia, North Carolina, Louisiana,
Nebraska, Michigan, Seuth Dakota, and Mississippi rallied around the spear-shaped guidons which bear the names of their States
and indicate their position on the floor,
All the silver delegates arose and joined in vociferous shouting and waving of handkerchiefs,
hats, newspapers, and every wavable object
upon which they could lay their hands. The
scene was uproarious for about fourteen mintues.

BUYAN'S NOMINATION SECONDED.

BRYAN'S NOMINATION SECONDED. BRYAN'S NOMINATION SECONDED.

Mr. Theo. F. Kints of North Carolina seconded the nomination of Mr. Bryan. He spoke of bim as that young giant of the West, that friend of the people, that champion of the oppressed, that apostle and prophet of this great crusade for financial reform. He can poll, he added, every Democratic vote in every section of this great country thas any other can, and, more than that, he can poll more votes from persons of different political persuasions and do more to unite the friends of free silver than all of them put together. [Cheera.]

free silver than all of them put together. [Cheers.]
Mr. Bryan's nomination was also seconded by Mr. George Fred Williams of Massachusetts, who shoke of crowning a leader in the great agricultural movement. It was giving hope to the country and life to the Democracy. "We want," he said, "a young man to wield the aword of an indignant people. We want in this desperate contest a young giant out of the loins of a giant republic. We want he Napoleon [cheers], who marched to a throne under the mantie of liberty. What I present to you is the new Cleero to meet the new Catilines of to-day." [Applause.]

mantic of liberty. What I present to you is the new Cleero to meet the new Catilines of to-day."

[Applause.]

Mr. Thomas J. Kernan of Louisiana also made a seconding speech in favor of Mr. Bryan. "We have this Cay." he said, "unlike our Republican brethren, declared that we will no longer worship the golden calf which England has set up. We have refused to permit this idol to command us in the words of the Deity: I am the Lorii, thy God; thou shalt have no other gods before Me. We have declared this day that henceforth both gold and silver shall rule equal sovereigns in the words of finance. This is not a revolution; it is a restoration, it determines, not that gold shall be despited of any of her just powers, but only that silver shall have her own again." [Cheers.] Signa of impatience at the length of Mr. Kernau's address interrupted him, to which he replied: "I note with pleasure that I am receiving the respectful attention of those on this floor, and for the jeers from the gallery! care no more than for the jeers from the gallery! care no more than for the jeers of the Kepublicans."

Mr. Kernan was so long before he named who it was he was supporting that loud cries of "Who is it?" were raised, and great uproar prevaied. He finally named Mr. Bryan and sat down.

instant in the great struggle. Others doubted and wavered; some yielded to blandishment and patronage, and are now holding office under the gold power; others misrepresented their constituents and have been provided for it the national infirmary of the present Administration: but Richard Parks Risand stands never the national infirmary of the present Administration: but Richard Parks Risand stands never the national infirmary of the present Administration: but Richard Parks Risand stands never the national infirmary of the present Administration: but Richard Parks Risand stands never the national infirmary of the present Administration: but Richard Parks Risand stands never the national infirmary of the present Administration: but Richard Parks Risand stands never the national infirmary of the present Administration: but Richard Parks Risand stands never the national department of the maney monopolists, as did Ivanhoe that of the proud Templar in the lists at Asaby, and has neither asked nor given quarter. Nor is he a narrow, one-sidea and policies, as taught by Jeffarson. He stood by the side of Randial and risked health and policies, as taught by Jeffarson. He stood by the side of Randial and risked health and policies, as taught by Jeffarson. He stood by the side of Randial and risked health and policies, as taught by Jeffarson. He stood by the side of Randial and risked health and policies, as taught by Jeffarson. He stood by the side of Randial and risked health and policies, as taught by Jeffarson, the stood by the side of Randial and risked health and policies, as taught by Jeffarson, the stood by the side of Randial and risked health and policies, as taught by Jeffarson, the stood by the side of Randial and risked health and policies, as taught by Jeffarson, the stood by the side of Randial and risked health and policies, as taught by Jeffarson, the stood by the side of Randial and risked health and policies, as taught by Jeffarson, the stood policies, as taught by Jeffarson, the stood policies, as taug

either way of 10,000 in a total vote of four or five hundred thousand, the conditions require that our Democracy stand always embattled, whether awaiting victory or defeat, always orepared.

We submit to the delegations from the great States of Tennessee, of Georgia, of Mississippi, and others more certainly situated as to their political life and progress, what would you give—ahat would you not give to make this State as certain as your own? How and when shall you help us to send you the message in November next of victory? This is the piace; the time is now to write that message. You can write that message today ready for transmission, if your favor shall make the man of our choice the nominee of this Convention. Survey the field, examine its various positions, throw the search light of inspection upon the status of the different candidacies, you will find that Indiana is the strategic point and pivat of this zonflict. The preatige, the power, the honer of this nomination are great, but not too great to be used as a means of assured success.

Let us not be misled by the fervid predictions of over-confidence, by the contaglous and stirring enthushasm of the passing hour. He member, gentlemen, that the returns of the election are not yet received; they will not begin to arrive until many months hence. We must overcame an enemy strongly fortressed against attack, reënforced by influence, flushed with the shout of recent triumph. We may make an error frortrevable. The opportunity for success is here, but also that of defeat. Let very man so act that he may not have to say bereafter: "Ah, I had not thought of that," as he has done more than once before. We may court defeat and disaster, as a lover woos his bride, by failing to put the right man in the right place. Let us, then, consult reason. Let us almy weigh probabilities and compute the chances at such a ratio as shall include and cover all contingencies. Let us dispose of the hand of heir prestige of nomination where it will be most dischally appreciated, whe

He that by the plough would thrive Himself must either hold or drive.

Our candidate belongs to the largest, the most ancient and honorable susiness associations of the world. Much is now said about the business and business interests of this country. The business of a country is that vocation in which the larger number of its inhabitants are engaged. Agriculture in the United States employs a greater number of

workmen than any other calling, hardly less than that of all others combined. We ask the delegates of this Convention deliberately to delegates of this convention deliberately to the the while to make a choice of one who is in the the while to make a choice of one who is in the closest natural allines with this most numerous and most influential body of our fellow citizens, one who has been all his life a member of this grand confraternity of the field and the farm.

In the fact the east front of the Capital to take the oath of President on Insururation Day. The inauguration and service of Indiana's choice would be a reminder of the earlier, the diedled days of this republic, when, as tradition relates, deference jet his farm at Monticello, travelled on horseback to the seat of Government, which the control of the contr

dency the name of Claude Matthews of Indiana.

CHEERS FOR CLEVELAND, AND DISORDER.

While the Senator was reading his remarks there was a constant baseing of people to and fro along the ables, whistles, catcalis from the galleries, and great confusion.

A voice shouted: "I neminate Cleveland," and cheers for Cleveland were called for and given. The Senator read on undismayed, though his voice was inaudible ten feet away from where he steed.

Finally, however, the disorder became so great that Mr. Turple appealed to the Chair, and sufficient silence was secured to enable him to name Claude Matthews and there was a slight demonstration of appliause, which was confined to the Indiana delegation. The Hon, Oscar Trippett of California was next presented to second the nomination of Gov. Matthews. He said:

TRIPPETT SECONDS MATTHEWS.

lemocratic cohorts in November.

MORE DISORDER.

At 10:30, soon after Mr. Trippett took the platform, the uproar was so great that a delegate from Indiana suggested an adjournment. An attempt was made to restore order, and the Sergeant-at-Arma, who is quite a characterin his way, and who delights in masting speecher from the stand, addressed the audience, sayings "Ladies and Gentlemes." I want to est that tention for a few moments. I want to est that the Chairman of this Convention desires that I shall announce to -450 that unless there is perfect order [feers] the Convention to-morrow will be belawithout any guests. The delegations will be protected by the police, and the addrence will not be permitted to come into the hall. Now keep order." [Shonts of laughter.]

The Chairman added to the speech of the Sergeant-at-Arms a notification to the galleries that, unless order was restored, no one would be admitted to the hall to-morrow except delegates and alternates. [Derfeive shouts of "Good!"]

"Order," the Chairman commanded, and he lectured the spectators, reminding them that they were the guests of the Convention and should keep uniet, so that the business of the Convention might be transacted quietly.

Mr. Martin of Kansas induiged in some playful ridicale of the vain efforts of the Chairman and Sergeant-at-Arms to maintain order, and said that if the same disrespect which was shown to Senator Turple were repeated toward other special-ers, he would move to adjourn the Convention till to-morrow, when it would be seen whether officers could protect the Convention.

Hon. Fred White of Iowa was recognized to nominate ex-Gov. Beles. Cheers of a comparatively mild type greeted the announcement, and the Boles banner was raised.

Mr. White has a sonorous voice and a good delivery, and was listened to with attention. He said:

EX-CONGRESSMAN WHITE NAMES BOIES. MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I am authorized by the Demo-crats of Iowa to present to this Convention for the nomination for the high office of Presi-



You remember the French queen who, when told that the people had no bread to eat, asked why they didn't eat cake.

Very little bread among these marked down Suits-but there's plenty of cake. Old prices \$15 to \$28; now

\$12.50. Fancy mixtures, both light and dark-plaid

Some at each store.

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Thirty-second and Broadway.

It want to assure this Convention in advance that this is not the result of any question of mere availability. We ask you to mominate the candidate of our choice upon are broader grounds, upon the broad ground that Horace Boles is emphatically a broad man. Those of us who know bim best do not hesitate, either here or elsewhere, to declare with all theicondence that a therough knowledge of the truth can inspire that he is a man of the stanchest character, possesting a powerful personality, and equipped with a combination of mental deal Executive.

It will make him, if elected, and ideal Executive with make him, if elected, and ideal Executive with make him, if elected, and ideal Executive with a combination of mental on, of the country is a grave and ominous one, this Convention must not ignore or evade the responsibility this situation creates, which is to give to the American people a candidate the mention of whose name, wherever known, will carry with it an overwhelming strength and stand in case of election as an unqualified guarantee for the entire safety in the management of all public affairs, the just settlement of every pressing question, and the speedy inauguration of a vigorous reign of exact lustice.

Neither in formulating a policy nor in the execution of the same, nor yet in presenting an argument upon the meritor demerits of any public question, has Gov. Boles ever extriven in the least degree to create a sensation. To his everhating honor it must be said that in the doing of these things he has never failed to make a deep impression. This is the ideal test by which the capacity of a public man should be ascertained and determined. If you select Gov. Boles as your candidate, and the people with the capacity of a public man should be ascertained and determined. If you select Gov. Boles as your candidate, and the people with which will

and joins with the demand of the people for a free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of sixten in one. In recognition of the wishes of her people, the Republican party of that st. Louis a delegation instructed in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. That delegation returned to their homes in defaat and ilserace, wearing the gold badges dictated by Wall street and the money sharks of European and ilserace, wearing the gold badges dictated by Wall street and the money sharks of European and ilserace, wearing the gold badges dictated by Wall street and the money sharks of European and ilserace, wearing the gold badges dictated by Wall street and the money sharks of European and ilserace, wearing the gold badges dictated by Wall street and the money sharks of European and the largest and most enthusiastic convention also unasalmonsly instructed his delegates to this Convention with the State, and that Convention also unasalmonish instructed in the ratio of sixten to one.

The delegates to this Convention will return to their homes finished with victory to receive the plandits of the people. At St. Louis was been been shared with victory to receive the plandits of the people. At St. Louis was been also as the work of the reciple of America and John Rull will groan.

How often have we heard from the licenbillican plantform the denunciation of the Democration, having adopted a platform which declares in favor of the honest money of state of the Procise considerable and the most consi

urally Democrats became disheartened and scarce.

When this Republican recklessness was nearing the culminating point; when through sumptuary legislation every fundamental guarantee of personal liberty was endangered; when acts which throughout the civilized world are regarded as natural and treated as lawful were in our State defined as crimes and compared to capital offences; when the constitutional protection of trial by jury, which for centuries has been esteemed as the very climax of all the glory of our Anglo-Saxon civilization; when this was about to be eliminated from our judicial system and the method of cold, barbarous liuesia was to be substituted, in fact when the whole machinery of local self-

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